

NOTES
ON THE GENEALOGY
OF THE
GHOLSON FAMILY

BY

EDWIN GHOLSON

OCTOBER 11, 1897

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OCTOBER 11, 1897

In memory of my father, Edwin Gholson, this information has been compiled from his notes, family letters and personal reminiscences.

ELEANOR GHOLSON TAFT

1695771



EDWIN GHOLSON 1863-1949

Taken in his 85th year

✓
CHECK # REC'D 4-6-72, ACRES OF BOOKS, \$6.00, 6-11-73 ✓

EDWIN GHOLSON

Born May 3, 1863

Died January 6, 1949



The Cincinnati Law Library Association

A TRIBUTE

Edwin Gholson, librarian emeritus of this Association, who had been its efficient active librarian for forty-nine years, from 1899 to 1948, died January 6, 1949. The library itself, which during the time of his care increased from one containing some 20,000 bound volumes to one containing over 85,500 bound volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, is his most fitting memorial. But we, his associates, here record our appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of the library and of our admiration and affection for him as a man and as a companion.

Edwin Gholson was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, May 3, 1863. His father was a physician and both of his parents were descended from old Virginia families. His grandfather, William Yates Gholson, was one of the original judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and later a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Edwin was educated at Chalmers Institute, the University of Mississippi, and the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1885. He was admitted to the bars of Ohio, Mississippi and Texas. After practicing for a time in Texas, he returned to Cincinnati in 1887, and formed a partnership with Hartwell Cabell. In 1889, he succeeded Maurice W. Myers as librarian after the latter's death and thirty-eight years of service. The services of the two thus covered a period of eighty-seven years. The Court House riots and fire in 1884 completely destroyed the then existing library from which date it has grown to its present importance.

The ideal of Mr. Gholson in administering the affairs of the

library was completeness, and in this respect its collections in many lines of the law are almost, if not altogether unique. It has virtually a complete collection of everything ever published in the way of American reports. Of the English reports, the collateral reports, the publications of societies and text books containing an appendix of cases, it has one of the two approximately complete sets in the world. Its collection of Scotch, Irish and Canadian reports is correspondingly as complete. Its collections of State and territorial session laws are almost complete, and of State Statutes and Codes, of legal periodicals, of text books, of bar association proceedings and of jurisprudence and the history of the law, its collections are of the very best. Mr. Gholson could say with pride as he did in 1920, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians, of which he was a charter member, "In the odd titles of the law, in legal biography and bench and bar reminiscences, in legal miscellanies, in law pamphlets, and in collection of trials, no law library excels it."

All this material is catalogued and indexed on more than one-half million cards, each of which until his retirement had been prepared by the librarian personally. These results were attained with a very small income, and with very little clerical assistance, one assistant and one attendant, except for the last year, when he had also a part time clerk. He laboriously studied second hand lists and visited book stores in America and England and by these means purchased at moderate prices thousands of items which are either lacking in other libraries or for which they have paid large sums. This was possible only because of Mr. Gholson's characteristics — perserverance, industry, and studiousness.

But we record here not only this tribute to him as a librarian, but also our affection for a friend. He was a lovable companion, kind, helpful, and with a keen wit which made it a delight to be with him.

He was married to Miss Eleanor L. Thomas, who died in November, 1891, leaving to his care and that of her mother an infant daughter, Eleanor, now Mrs. Hulbert Taft. The mutual admiration, love and devotion of father and daughter were ideal. To her we extend our deepest sympathy in the loss of her distinguished father, and direct that a copy of this record be sent to her.

From the minutes of the Board of Trustees of The Cincinnati Law Library Association, February 2, 1949.

THE GHOLSON FAMILY

ANTHONY GHOLSON

B. about 1680

D. 1764

M. Jane

JOHN GHOLSON

B. 1715

D. 1790

M. Esther Cook 1739. Alive in 1766

THOMAS GHOLSON

B.

D. 1809

M. Jane Perry

B.

D. 1829

THOMAS GHOLSON, JR.

B. 1780

D. 1816

M. Anne Yates. Her second marriage to George Freeman, Bishop of Texas, Arizona and Indian Territory in 1844.

B. 1788

D. 1856

WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON

B. Dec. 25, 1807

D. Sept. 21, 1870

M. Anne Jane Taylor, Dec. 25, 1827 1. Samuel Creed

2. Anne Jane (Glasgow)

B. Nov. 12, 1805

D. Dec. 20, 1831

M. Elvira Wright, May 21, 1839 1. Virginia (Kittridge)

2. William Yates, Jr.

B. Oct. 13, 1820

D. Oct. 19, 1885

SAMUEL CREED GHOLSON

B. Sept. 13, 1828

D. Jan. 5, 1910

M. Mary Caruthers, June 12, 1855

B. Sept. 1, 1834

D. Mar. 28, 1929

EDWIN GHOLSON

B. May 6, 1863

D. Jan. 9, 1949

M. Eleanor Lawrence Thomas

B. 1866

D. 1891

1965
THE DESCENDANTS OF DR. SAMUEL CREED
AND MARY (CARUTHERS) GHOLSON

1. WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON

B. 1856

D.

M. Edith Kempe, 1886

B. 18

D. 19

Children

1. Edith

B. 18

M. Harry Blaising

2. Yates

B. 18

D. 19

3. Katherine

B. 18

M. 19

Roscoe Crabbs, Lester Gayle, Jr.

2. SAMUEL CARUTHERS GHOLSON

B. 1859

D. 1893

M. Kate Harris

B. 1873

D. 1943

Children

1. Harris

B. 1888

M. Janet Fort, 1912

B. 1893

2. Winfield

B. 1893

3. EDWIN GHOLSON

B. 1863

D. 1949

M. Eleanor Lawrence Thomas, 1890

B. 1866

D. 1891

Children

1. Eleanor Lawrence

B. 1891

M. Hulbert Taft, 1946

4. ARTHUR GHOLSON

B. 1867

D. 1954

M. Elizabeth Lenore Clark, 1893

B. 1872

D. 1897

Children

1. Mary Barton

B. 1894

M. Herbert Dowell

2. Samuel Creed

B. 1895

D. 1918. Killed in First World War

5. CARY FREEMAN GHOLSON
B. 1870
D. 1897 (unmarried)

6. ANNA JANE GHOLSON
B. 1873
D. 1942
M. Daniel Irving Howard, 1892
Children
 1. Daniel Irving, Jr.
 2. Mary Creed
B. 1895
M. George Lewis Davis
 3. Cary
B. 18
M. James Tucker
 4. Virginia Woodson
B. 1900
M. Frank Brandon Palmer
 5. Benjamin Rollins
B. 1902
D. 1943
M. Anne Depre
 6. James William
B. 1904
D. 1956
M. Monetta McWilliams
 7. Anna Gholson
B. 1908
M. William Henry Cammack
 8. Arthur Gholson
B. 1911
M. Cecil Abrom
 9. Robert Taylor
B. 1910
M. Anna Deloney 1 son, Edwin Gholson

7. NORMAN GLASGOW GHOLSON
B. 1875
D. 19
M. Elizabeth Penick
B. 18
D.
Children
 1. Daniel Penick
B. 19
D. 19
 2. Mary Caruthers
B.
M.
 3. Samuel Creed
B.
M.

8. MARY VIRGINIA
B. 1879
M. William B. Maclin

NOTES ON THE GENEALOGY OF THE GHOLSON FAMILY

The name, "Gholson," evidently of Saxon derivation, is an extremely rare one, and I have been able to learn of no one bearing it, who did not trace his descent from the Virginia family.

Chas. Edward Stuart, the Pretender, at one time, assumed the name of "Gholston," but by what right, or for what reason, does not appear. This is the only reference to the name outside of the Virginia family that I have found, though I have examined with care all lists of early English names that have come under my notice.

It cannot be stated positively who was the first settler in Virginia of this name. There is no reference to him in any of the published lists of Emigrants arriving there in the seventeenth century. These lists, however, as a rule, are prefaced with the statement that the persons, therein named, had been examined as to their religious belief, and that they conformed to the tenets of the Established Church. There is some evidence to support the conclusion that the Gholsons, for some generations after their settlement in Virginia, belonged to the "Dissenter" element, and it is probable that the immigrant Gholson — even granting his English origin and descent — did not come to America directly from England, and perhaps did not, in the first instance, settle in Virginia.

ANTHONY GHOLSON, born about 1680, died in 1764, is the first of the name, of whom there is any record, settling in Virginia. In 1763, he was living in the County of Orange, and was then an owner of a considerable estate. There is a mention of several deeds signed by Jane and Anthony Gholson. In 1763, we find him dividing his estate. He and Jane had several children, but it is the youngest, John, who is our ancestor, born, 1715, died, 1790.

On July 23rd, 1763,

"Anthony Gholson, of St. Thomas Parish in the County of Orange, for divers good causes and considerations, me thereunto moving, but more especially for the love and good will and tender affection I bear to my beloved children, as shall be hereafter named,"

made a deed of gift of certain slaves and personal property to:

"My son, William Gholson; my son, Anthony Gholson; my daughter, Elizabeth Rice; my daughter, Lucy Step, and to by grand-daughter, Jane Pollard;"

reserving, however, a life interest in all the slaves and chattels, to "my wife, Jane." On the 8th day of August, in the same year, the said Anthony Gholson executed a deed of gift of certain real and personal property "to my son, John Gholson," whose name did not appear in the preceding instrument. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that both of these deeds are signed with a cross.

Anthony Gholson was the four times great-grandfather of Edwin Gholson.

On the 3rd day of December, 1764, Jane Gholson conveyed to her son, John Gholson, her life interest in all of the property mentioned in the foregoing deeds. Between this last date, and the time at which his will was probated, July 26, 1790, there are a number of deeds made by John and Esther Gholson, of which the records are preserved in Orange County, but owing to the fact that the only description of the property, mentioned in the deed of gift from Anthony Gholson is "one lot of land which I bought from Nathaniel Rice," I have been unable from the data in my possession, to trace its disposition. This, if known, would settle all questions as to whether or not this John, the son of Anthony Gholson, was one and the same with the John Gholson, who married Esther Cook, and to whom her father, Thomas Cook, gave the property described in the deed of June 25, 1741. That such was the case, I have no doubt, but I lack the absolute *record* evidence of the fact. There are, however, many things which go to indicate the correctness of this deduction.

JOHN GHOLSON, son of Anthony and Jane () Gholson, was born about 1715. The first notice that we find of him on the records of Orange County, Colony of Virginia, is in the deed referred to above, dated June 25, 1741, by which Thomas Cook, of St. Thomas Parish, in Orange County, Colony of Virginia, planter, conveys to the said John Gholson, and his wife, Esther (Cook), whom he married in 1739, the latter being the daughter of the grantor, one hundred acres of land on the North Fork of the North Anna River, the tract upon which the said John Gholson then resided, and is described as adjoining lands already owned by him. On June 25, 1747, "John Gholson, planter," purchased an additional tract of land in the same locality, and he continued to reside there until as late as 1772, when he removed to a large plantation which he had purchased from Henry Beverly, and which is described as being "on Marsh Run in Orange County and near a notable ridge of rocks." He

lived there until his death, which occurred in 1790, when his will was probated.

The Home place devised to his two sons, Thomas and John, was disposed of by them in 1791 — they both being removed from Orange County. Esther, the wife of John Gholson, is mentioned and provided for in his will, and she was, consequently living, at least as late as October, 1786, this being the date of his will. Whether or not she survived him, does not appear. There is no record in Orange County of any will or settlement of her estate. John Gholson was in the French and Indian Wars under Colonel Washington, Company H. in 1754.

THOMAS GHOLSON, (son of John and Esther Cook Gholson). The name of Thomas Gholson appears on the Orange County records for the first time as one of the devisees in his father's will (probated July 26th, 1790). In this, there is a devise of the Homestead to "my two sons, Thomas Gholson and John Gholson," to be divided between them, and also a joint bequest of slaves and personalty. They were both named as executors, but John only qualified. Thomas had moved to, and was living in Brunswick County prior to November 18th, 1772, as is evidenced by a recital in a deed of that date from Adam Sims to him, in which he is referred to as, "of the County of Brunswick and Parish of St. Andrew." His place was located on the Meherrim River, and the town of Gholsonville was named in his honor.

On August 10th, 1791, "Thomas Gholson and Jane, his wife, of Brunswick, State of Virginia, and John Gholson and Frances, his wife, of the State of North Carolina" disposed of their interest in the Homestead in Orange County, and after this, as my correspondent there writes me "the name of Gholson nowhere appears in the records of Orange County."

From 1772 on, however, the name of Thomas Gholson appears with much frequency in the records of his new home, Brunswick County, and judging by the number of realty transfers to, and by him, he was evidently a man of affairs. The first deed in which his wife, Jane (Perry) Gholson joins with him, is one bearing date of October 28th, 1782, but nearly all of the records prior to that time are of deeds made to him in which her name naturally would not appear. I have not been able to obtain date of his removal to Brunswick County. The Perrys were settled in Middlesex County early in 1700. In his will, which is dated May 14th, 1806, he states that he is "old, weak and approaching near to the end appointed for all men." His

will was proved and admitted to record, April 24th, 1809, so he probably died shortly before that date. His wife was alive at the time of the execution of his will, and is said to have survived him some years. The date of her decease is not known, but it was about 1829. There is no record of any will by her or any settlement of her estate in Brunswick County. The issue of Thomas and Jane (Perry) Gholson were six children.

THOMAS GHOLSON, JR., the third son of Thomas and Jane (Perry) Gholson was born in Orange County, Virginia in 1780. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice in Brunswick, Virginia. He was elected a Representative to the Tenth Congress in place of John Claiborne, deceased; took his seat, November 7, 1808, at the commencement of the second session of that Congress, was re-elected to the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, serving until July 14, 1816, when he died at the home of his brother, Squire William Gholson in Brunswick County. His death is said to have resulted from the effects of a wound, received several years previously, while acting as Volunteer Aide on the staff of General Porter, during the War of 1812, and at the time of a threatened attack upon Washington by the British forces. A statement furnished by the Record Office of the War Department reads as follows:

“The records of this office show that one, Thomas Gholson, served as a private in Capt. William Palmer’s Company of Infantry, 5th Regiment of Virginia Militia, War of 1812. His name appears on the roll of the period from May 30, to June 28, 1814, which bears the remarks: ‘Com. of service, May 31, 1814; Exp. service June 10, 1814,’ ‘Term charged 11 days; Aid to Gen. Porter.’ ”

He married in Southampton County, Virginia, July 28th, 1806, Anne, daughter of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Booth) Yates, (born May 2, 1788). She survived him, and married secondly in 1818, The Reverend George W. Freeman, afterwards Bishop of the P. E. Church for Arkansas and Texas, (born June 13, 1789, died April 29, 1858). Anne died June 18, 1856 at Little Rock, Arkansas.

There is no record of any will by, or settlement of the estate of, Thomas Gholson, Jr., in Brunswick County, and it is probable that his residence was in Southampton. His eldest son was born there, and an entry made by him in the family Bible refers to his parents as “of Southampton.”

The children of Thomas Jr. and Anne (Yates) Gholson were:

1. William Yates Gholson, born December 25, 1807, died September 21, 1870.
2. Cary Anne Gholson, born 1809, died December 10, 1896 at Staten Island, New York. She married May 14, 1829 her first cousin, Thomas Sounders Gholson.
3. Thomas Gholson, lawyer in Memphis, Tennessee. Died in Holly Springs, 1856.



Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio
Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati

WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON
1807-1870

WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON, eldest son of Thomas, Jr., and Anne (Yates) Gholson, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, December 25, 1807. Graduated at "Nassau Hall," Princeton, New Jersey. He studied law at "Needham," near Farmville, Virginia, under Chancellor Creed Taylor. He married Anne Jane Taylor, (born November 12, 1805). niece of the Chancellor, and daughter of Samuel and Martha (Woodson) Taylor, December 25, 1827. From this time until her death, December 20, 1831, he lived in Brunswick County, near Gholsonville. Whether or not he was engaged in the practice of law at this time, I do not know, but certain letters of his, which I have seen, indicate that he was living on his plantation and devoting more or less time to cotton raising. The children of this first marriage were :

1. Samuel Creed Gholson (married Mary Hannah Caruthers, in 1855)
2. Anne Jane Gholson (married Francis Thomas Glasgow, in 1853)

After his wife's death he lived for a time in Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties. Early in 1834, he moved to Mississippi; settling at Pontotoc in that state where he speedily acquired a considerable practice. He was one of the organizers of, and one of the earliest trustees of the University of Mississippi. He married secondly, May 21, 1839, Elvira, only child of Judge Daniel W. and Martha (Patrick) Wright, of Pontotoc, (born October 13, 1820). Her father was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. The two children of this marriage were:

1. Virginia Gholson (married Edmund Kittredge)
2. William Yates Gholson, Jr.

In 1844, William Yates Gholson sold his slaves, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where shortly afterwards, he was appointed City Solicitor. From 1854 to 1859, he was Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. From November 8, 1859 to December 1, 1863, he was Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, having been first appointed by the Governor to fill an unexpired term, and afterwards elected for a full term. In 1863, he resigned the office and returned to the practice of Law in Cincinnati. He died September 21, 1870 at his home in Avondale, near Cincinnati. His wife, Elvira (Wright) Gholson died October 19, 1885.

He is said to have had few equals at the Ohio bar and

was an effective political speaker. The late Justice Stanley Matthews of the Supreme Court of the United States said of him:

“As a man of great intellectual power, cultivated to a high degree by incessant activity, and furnished with all that laborious study could impart; of a well balanced temperament, uniting in just proportion the qualities of a sound judgment with an active and subtle preception; cautious in conclusions; ingenious in reasoning; he was remarkable, not more for the depth and reach of his abilities, than for his intellectual integrity and the courage of his convictions. His moral nature was equally harmonious, and in all that constitutes probity and honor, he was without stain. His self respect invariably preserved a dignity that was natural and easy; his respect for others, made his demeanor a model of urbane courtesy. At the bar, his superiority was never felt as an oppression. On the bench, he was kind, patient, free from prejudice and partiality, respecting not persons, regarding only law, justice and reason. He loved jurisprudence as a systematic science, for its logic, but never forgot that it was vitalized by the spirit of justice, and was, not an end for itself, but only a means to something higher.

“His life was one of unremitting professional labor. His diligent and well directed industry was unexcelled. He amused his hours of leisure with the labors of authorship. His judicial opinions rank high for learning and accuracy. His failing health compelled him to quit the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, to which he had been called, after a full term upon the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He returned to the activities of the bar, and seemed for a time to find in its stimulus a renewal of his vigor. His mind indeed failed not, but his feebleness succumbed. He lived a life of useful activity, admired and loved by all who knew him; but by those who knew him best, his memory is not only a fragrance, but a treasure.”

The following is a quotation from the editorial page of *The Mercury*, dated, June 16, 1859, Oxford, Mississippi:

“The Black Republicans of Ohio have nominated as

their candidate for Supreme Judge, W. Y. Gholson, who was formerly a citizen of Mississippi. While here, he professed great friendship for the South and her institutions, but he has treacherously turned his back upon us now: for the Black Republicans of Ohio will vote for no man for Supreme Judge if he favors the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. Such is one of the black hearted villains of the world."

On June 30, 1859, in the *Oxford Mercury* is to be read an editorial (one column), acknowledging the right of a son (Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson), to vindicate his father. This column admitted that in the hurry of composition, harsher epithets had been used, than the occasion justified. On the same page is a three column letter from Dr. Gholson, expressing his "subdued" anger, and in the most masterly prose, his filial honor and vindication of his father's political stand. The letter ended with "And now, Sir, in conclusion, I have studiously avoided rodamantrade, which I abhor, as well as, all discourteous language. I have endeavored to adhere to that rigid politeness which I think one gentleman owes to another, under all circumstances."

William Yates Gholson was the grand-father of Edwin Gholson.

SAMUEL CREED GHOLSON was born at the country place of "Needham," near Farmville in Cumberland County, Virginia on the 23rd day of September, 1828, and died January 15, 1910, at Holly Springs, Miss. "Needham" was the home of Chancellor Creed Taylor, his mother's uncle, by whom she had been virtually adopted after the death of her mother. As to his early days, I can do no better than quote from a letter of his, which I have before me:

"As soon as my mother was able to travel, we returned to Brunswick, near Lawrenceville, where my father had a farm. My recollections of this place are meager. When I was about three and a half years old, we went back to "Needham," where my sister, Ann, was born and my mother died one month afterwards. The next year my father moved to Mississippi, leaving my sister and myself at "Needham" with our dear old grand aunt or "grandma" as we called her. Here we lived, going to a country school at first, and afterwards to schools in Farmville, Prince Edward County, "Needham," being about one mile from that village. When I was twelve or thirteen years of age, I went to our grandfather's Sam Taylor's in Richmond, where I was sent to a Presbyterian seminary, and my sister to a female school kept by Moses D. Hoge, afterwards a renowned Presbyterian Divine. About 1846, my father, then living in Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Richmond to see us, and took us back with him. I spent two years at St. Xavier's College, returned to Richmond — read law one year with my grandfather, Samuel Taylor, did not like it, and began to study medicine. Graduated from the Virginia Medical College at Richmond; returned to Cincinnati in January 1852, and opened an office there. In September of the same year, I went abroad and spent the next two years studying in Paris. Upon my return I remained in Cincinnati only a few months, as in August, 1854, thinking that my health which had not been of the best, might be benefitted by the change, I left there on horseback and rode through Kentucky and Tennessee to Holly Springs, Mississippi. I stopped some days at Harrodsburgh, Ky., where I found an immense Taylor connection, and met some very near relatives of my grandfather — the Taylors, Glovers and Bledsoes."

Though his intention originally had been to locate at Vicksburgh, after spending some weeks with his half-uncle, George Freeman, then a resident of Holly Springs, he concluded to remain there, and resumed the practice of his profession. His ability was speedily recognized, and from this time until the breaking out of the War, he was actively engaged in the practice. In March, 1861, he was appointed by President Davis, Surgeon of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, then stationed at Pensacola, Florida. On the night of the 8th of October, the Confederates attempted a daring attack upon the Union forces on Santa Rosa Island. While successful in the main purpose of the attack — the destruction of the Federal camp — the losses of the Confederates, killed and captured were considerable, and, among the number of the latter, was Dr. Gholson. He was liberated shortly afterwards, but paroled to leave Florida. Returning home, he was given charge of St. Thomas General Hospital at Holly Springs, Mississippi. In the Fall of 1862, having transferred the effects of the hospital to Jackson, Mississippi, he was assigned to duty as Brigade Surgeon with General James R. Chalmer's command. After the close of the War, he entered again upon the practice of medicine at Holly Springs, and was actively engaged in this until 1876, when he retired.

Although as a young man, he had returned from Paris, after the dire prognostications of his early demise, he mercifully lived to be eighty-five. In his last years, his pleasure was reading French novels, and his enjoyment, the daily walks "up town." At every turn, he was greeted by high and low, as he was loved and honored by the community.

He was married June 12, 1855 to Mary Hannah Caruthers, daughter of Dr. Samuel O. and Ann E. (Backus) Caruthers. To them were born eight children.

Mary was born at Fincastle, Va., September 1, 1834, but was reared and educated at Holly Springs, Miss., where they had moved when she was three years old. (Holly Springs was then very primitive.) She died March 29, 1929 at the age of ninety-five in Memphis, Tenn., where she had gone to live with her devoted daughter, Mary, Mary's husband, William Maclin, and her son, Arthur. Few people of eighty-five would have adjusted to a new home, as she did, with such ease and contentment. She was loved and cherished by the three members of the household.

A justly famous housekeeper, Mrs. Gholson enjoyed providing bountiful repasts for the family and friends. The dining

table was veritably a "groaning board." Hot biscuits, corn cakes, corn pones, eggs and bacon, homemade sausage meat, and a platter of quail in season were offered for breakfast. The midday meal equally abundant, was followed by "tea," at which there might be fried chicken or ham with "Grandma's" very special sugared pear preserves, and rice milk. As any housekeeper knows, these Lucullan feasts did not prepare themselves, the planning was done by the hostess and her daughter, Mary. They must supervise the women in the kitchen which was across the "gallery," a distance from the house. Arduous tasks, but done without complaint, and with wholehearted desire to please others.

Although Mary Gholson had eight children who grew to maturity, she, never in her life, weighed more than one hundred pounds. She was intelligent, calm, and serene. Thus, she met the dangers and anxieties of war, births, deaths of loved ones, and at the end, the handicaps of age. Her humor was gentle, but with spice,

Her son, Edwin, was born while General Grant's headquarters were in Holly Springs, and the soldiers occupied the town. "The Old Home Place" in the country was abandoned, and the family moved into town. This was not a large house, and it was ever a mystery, how so many people fitted into it. Mary Virginia, the youngest of the children, was the last to live at home. She married William B. Maclin, and resided in her home across town. The older Howard (Anna Gholson) children were always sent to be cared for, when a new baby was arriving at their house. The two Sam Caruthers Gholson's boys, Harris and Windfield, were there for vacations after their father died. Edwin Gholson and his daughter, Eleanor, came twice a year. After the death of Lizzie, Arthur's lovely, young wife, he, and his daughter, Mary Barton, and son, Sam lived permanently with his parents. Mary Barton married Herbert Dowell. Sam was in the Rainbow Division in the First World War. He came back to the United States, a First Lieutenant, to train men for combat. He need not have returned to France, but with characteristic deep feeling, decided he could not send soldiers he had trained, if he did not lead them in battle. The night of the Armistice, when others were celebrating victory, his father received the sad news that he had given his life for his country. This had happened just a few days prior to the signing of the Armistice.

Without objection, it can be said that Mary Caruthers

Gholson was loved by all who knew her, so fair, gentle, and tolerant was she.

Mary Gholson Maclin has these reminiscences:

“Dr. Caruthers is the only ancestor I feel I would have liked to know, as I have heard of how sweet and lovable he was.

“My little Mother’s Mother was named Andelusia Estemedora, and she was the daughter of Dorothy Chapelle, who in 1811, at the age of thirteen, married a widower, named Backus with two children. As the years went by, this young wife also had eight daughters. But, little Mother never seemed to have any fondness for her seven aunts, and I do not believe I ever heard the names of any of them.

“My Dad (Samuel Creed Gholson) went to Paris, France to take a post graduate course in medicine, a few months after he got there, he had several severe hemorrhages, and his professor said ‘Dr. Gholson, I am going to call in a very noted lung specialist to see what he thinks of your case.’ The specialist gave a thorough examination and said: ‘Young man, do you wish to ever see your family again? If you do, I advise you to go back to the States right away, for I give you just six months to live.’ His reply was ‘I came to Paris to take a post graduate course, so regardless of what you say, I am going to stay.’ Which he did, and lived to be eighty-five, and had eight children.

“When he returned to Cincinnati to see his father, and stepmother, whom he loved dearly, they insisted he see a doctor. That doctor said ‘Judge Gholson, if you want to do what is best for your son, buy him a good saddle horse and two saddle bags, and tell him to ride through the wide open spaces.’ This journey was to be one of the events of his life. It was his delight to tell of his journey through the unspoiled country. The magnificent forests, filled with game, the “branches” clear and teeming with fish. Getting to know people, making friends along the way.

“Starting the long ride, with his destination Pontotac, Miss., the route he chose, took him through dear, old Holly Springs. He rode by the cemetery where a big crowd was coming away from a funeral. He pulled to the side of the road and watched the people. Among them was a man and woman accompanied by a teen-

aged girl, who was sobbing as though her heart would break. The young doctor watched them until they were out of sight. Then, he patted his horse and said: 'This is the end of our journey, old fellow. I am going back to Holly Springs, and I am going to marry that young girl.'

"That afternoon, my mother had been to the funeral of her beloved uncle, Alex Caruthers, who never knowingly let a wish of hers go ungranted. Within the year, they were married.

"When my father went to Mississippi to live, he owned forty slaves in Virginia. With his usual kind heart, he told his sister, Ann Jane, that he did not want to separate members of a family, so he was going to give her a present of them. After he had lived in Holly Springs some time, he was passing through the Court House Yard, when he noticed a very young girl on the auction block. He was not interested, so did not intend stopping, but, as he was passing the block, he felt someone touch his shoulder. It was the little child being auctioned. She said "Please buy me, you have such a nice face. I know you would be good to me.' He paid \$500.00 for her. He carried her home and told my mother he had brought her a nurse maid. She replied: 'You mean you have brought me another baby to care for.' That night, when my mother was putting her to bed, she found the child had on three new cotton dresses, and three new bandanas on her head. Mother said she did not mind the deception, as the extra clothing meant something in those days. That little girl grew into a wonderful maid, and refused positively to leave them after slavery was abolished. So, my dad kept her, but insisted on paying her wages, which Mirinda did not want to take. She finally married and went to Arkansas to live, but would come quite often to see them. We lost touch with her when we moved to Memphis. My dad did not believe in slavery or capital punishment.

"Judge William Yates Gholson left a will instructing that \$2,000.00 be given to each of my father's children when they came of age. Mr. Kittridge (the Judge's son-in-law, who had married my father's half-sister, Virginia) was the executor. For some reason, he sent me the \$2,000.00 when I was seventeen, and included

the interest which he had not done to any of the others. The envelope was addressed to Miss Virginia Gholson. I always thought I had gotten it under false pretenses, for I was not named Virginia after Mrs. Kittridge. While the family was visiting the Glasgows in Richmond in 1879, my little mother decided, when she first became aware she was to become a mother for the ninth time, if the baby was a girl, the middle name should be Virginia, after the state that had welcomed them when the family had nowhere else to go. A funny, old world, isn't it."

A letter written in 1835 to his father Judge William Yates Gholson in Cincinnati by Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson in Holly Springs.

Holly Springs, May 1st., 1835

My dear father,

I am going to be married, an imprudent step, you will doubtless say, and *perhaps* it is, but I will give you my reasons & have you to judge.

In the first place & above all, I am in "love." 2ndly I am tired of my tavern life. 3rdly I believe it will be of great advantage to me professionally. 4thly I will be more settled & permanent, & have a greater incentive to business. 5thly I will be a happier & a better man. 6thly it is the destiny of man to marry & I am getting old enough to fulfil mine. Lastly & by no means last, I have found a woman in every way suited "I think" to make a good wife — one possessing every quality of the mind & heart, that is essential to a *happy* continuance of the relation we propose establishing between us. In fact, tho not very beautiful, she possesses far more permanent attractions, & is beloved by all who know her. I will now tell you who she is. Her name is "Mary" she is the daughter of an old physician of this place, Dr. Caruthers, is an only child. Dr. C. is a "Virginian" has been here 17 years, has had a large practice, during this time, & enjoyed the confidence of the whole community, is liberal & generous & therefore not very rich. For this last, I do not care, as I am quite sure of making as much money, in a year or two, as I may wish, my wishes are *moderate*. In reference to time, It is my desire to marry as soon as possible, as it will, firstly, make me more happy, & settled, 2ndly improve my practice,

3rdly, save money. Miss Mary's parents insist upon our living with them, at least for a time, & I suppose the "old Dr" & myself will practice in Co. Tho' nothing has been said of *this* last, yet. I desire, therefore, to marry bet. this & 15th of June, but in order to do so, I must have some little money. Can you give or advance me 250 or 300 dols? I say "advance," because I felt some delicacy in saying "give" — to one, who has been so liberal as to *give* me, a very good "start" already. "I have sold thro" Uncle Geo. the 1/4 Sec. near Pintoloo, for \$700. 1/3—cash & notes 1 & 2 yrs, with int. from date. It was thought to be a very good sale considering "times" & that the land was exhausted by the improper tillage of tenants. It is almost impossible to dispose of anything for cash, here at this time without sacrifice, & notes discounted are cut in half. But a better time is coming, I hope. If I should be able to get married, I would like to have you all present, but there is little use in wishing this I am afraid? Give love to Mama & Va & Yates. Kind regards to Mrs. W. let me hear from you soon.

S. C. GHOLSON

THE GLASGOW FAMILY

Anne Jane Gholson was born in 1831 at "Needham," the home of her mother's uncle, Chancellor Creed Taylor. Her parents were Martha Anne Jane (Taylor) and William Yates Gholson. Her brother, Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson.

She married in 1853 at Richmond, Francis Thomas Glasgow, born in 1829. He graduated from Washington College, now Washington and Lee, in 1847, read law for two years and then became associated with the Tredegar Iron Works, an association which lasted for sixty-three years. A large part of the munitions and ordnance used by the Confederate Government were manufactured by the Tredegar Works. Although of a quiet, retiring disposition, he served on many Boards and had decided political opinions and causes. He possessed an excellent library and was an omnivorous reader. A devoted Presbyterian, he was an elder in the church as was his father and grandfather before him.

Anne Jane (Gholson) Glasgow was loved devotedly by her ten children. She went bravely through the years of the War, bearing and rearing the children and also under the strain and stress of the harrowing experiences of reconstruction. Although she lived until 1893, she was never in robust health.

The children were:

1. Emily Taylor Glasgow who married Herbert T. Houston and died in 1913.

2. Annie Taylor Glasgow who married Frank Tarleton Clark and died in 1917. Her children are Josephine Glasgow Clark and Francis Glasgow Clark.

3. Joseph Reid Glasgow who died in infancy.

4. Cary Gholson Glasgow who married George McCormack and died in 1911.

5. Arthur Graham Glasgow was born in 1865 and was graduated from Steven's Institute in New Jersey at the age of twenty. In 1891, he became engineer and general manager of the Standard Gas-Light Company of the City of New York. He was one of the organizers in 1892 of the firm of Humphrey & Glasgow, Ltd. of London, England. He also had varied interests in Norfolk, Richmond, and Portsmouth, Virginia. He was Vice-chairman of the American Red Cross Commission to Roumania in 1917 and Fixed-Nitrogen Administrator of the War Department in 1919. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Gas Association, and the Institute of Civil

Engineers of Great Britain. In 1911, he married the beautiful and charming Margaret Branch, and they had one child, Marjorie Gholson Glasgow who married Ambrose Congreve. The Arthur Glasgows lived for many years in London in the historic Moncorvo House, Ennismore Gardens. There they offered their generous hospitality and received their friends and the notable and distinguished personages of that day.

6. Katherine Anderson Glasgow who died in infancy.

7. Francis Thomas Glasgow who died in 1911.

8. Ellen Glasgow was born in 1874 and died in 1945. She achieved great distinction as a writer and was considered the greatest American novelist of her time. Her life, for the most part, was passed quietly, some of it in New York and abroad, but most of it in the Glasgow family home, an old gray house at 1 West Main Street in Richmond, Virginia.

In 1879, yellow fever raged in Holly Springs. It is said over a third of the population died. At that time little was known of the deadly disease. As the story goes, the seven (Mary was not born at the time) Samuel Creed children and their parents journeyed that year to visit the Frank Glasgows. It can be surmised that at any time the visitation of a family of nine would strain the famed Southern hospitality to the utmost, but under the dark cloud of so deadly an epidemic to give the refugees a welcome was indeed a Christian act.

The reunion of brother and sister was a joy and the children made friends and had a wonderful time.

Fifty years later Edwin Gholson recognized Arthur Glasgow as he entered a London hotel. They resembled each other in stature, intelligence and charm.

A letter written in 1866 to her father William Yates Gholson in Cincinnati by Anne Glasgow in Richmond, Va.

April 29th 66

My dear Father

Your letter in answer to Emily's was received some time ago, & we were much pleased & gratified to hear from you. Emily is an affectionate child, & could not understand why she should have a Grandfather & never see or hear from him. So she wrote of her own accord, and was delighted when the answer came. Now that the ice has been broken between us, and a correspondence begun, I hope we may hear from you often.

Business being very dull here, Mr. Glasgow was induced to go South to see if he could meet with more

encouragement there. He went as far as New Orleans, but the prospect for business was not much better than here, and he does not seem to think a life in any of those large Southern Cities would suit either his taste or mine, and certainly not be conducive to health. He spent a week or more in Holly Springs, & may engage in some business there next Fall, though he has not determined certainly to do so. Our family is getting quite large now & he is anxious to make a judicious choice, so that our next home may be if possible a permanent one. Mr. Glasgow says Brother and his family are well. They have three interesting little boys. I wish you could make up your mind to visit him, & also to come & see us, perhaps the change might benefit your health, which it distresses me to hear is so precarious. I sincerely trust it may soon be fully restored.

I wish you could know my Husband, & see our little children. We have employed a female Teacher in our family, & Emily & Annie are at their lessons every day. Our eldest boy is five years old, is reading now & very much interested in his book. Little Cary is three years old & the pet of the household. Our baby boy, Arthur, is eleven months old, & is Gholson from head to foot.

Please congratulate Virginia for me on her marriage, for judging by my own experience of thirteen years of married life, I am sure she will find it a source of much happiness.

Give my love to Mar & assure her of my sincere sympathy in her bereavement. I felt unusual affection for Willie, & he was the last of the family with whom I corresponded. Mr. Glasgow was never engaged in service during the War, & I feel more & more thankful every day, that by the hand of Merciful Providence, he was kept aloof from its dangers.

Mammy is with me now, & is as much interested in the children as ever. As long as she remains with me or within my reach, she shall never want, for though we have never enjoyed much of the riches of this life, yet we have never at any time been without its comforts. She told me she had written to you from Richd for some assistance for her children, several of whom are in bad health. She desires me to remember her to you, & thank you for your kindness, & says if you write to her again you can direct to our care.

The old Needham place is I understand a perfect

waste. Uncle Creed is still living there, but in the poorest circumstances. I am anxious as soon as practicable to enclose the graveyard, & have a headstone placed at my Mother's & Grandmother's graves.

Knowing your objection to long letters I had not intended being so lengthy, will do better in future. Mr. Glasgow is in Lexington. The children send love & hoping you will write soon again, I am your affectionate daughter

A. G. GLASGOW

Anne Jane Gholson Glasgow was the aunt of Edwin Gholson.

KITTREDGE

VIRGINIA (GHOLSON) KITTREDGE born at Pontotoc, Miss. in 1840 died at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1889, married Edmund W. Kittredge at Cincinnati in 1866. She was the daughter of William Yates Gholson and Elvira (Wright) Gholson.

Edmund W. Kittredge (1833-1916) came from the east to take up a law practice in Cincinnati after graduating from Dartmouth in 1854. He became a distinguished and successful member of the Bar in the city and for a term was the president of the Law School.

Virginia held a warm place in the hearts of all who knew her from the account of her nephew, Edwin Gholson who was ever grateful for her kindness to him when as a young man he was attending the Cincinnati Law School.

After the death of her father, William Yates Gholson the entire Kittredge family consisting of seven children returned to the old family home to live with Mrs. Gholson. The four-square, grey brick house was spacious and comfortable enough to accommodate the family. It was situated on a large tract of land in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati. It has lately (1965) been demolished. However there is a street, named Gholson Ave., which runs through the old farm.

The Kittredge children were:

1. Elvira (1866-1907)
2. Anna (1868-19__)
3. William (1869-1937)
M. Katharine Leaman in 1898
4. Edmund (1871-1928)
5. Bernard (1874-1928)
6. Daniel (1879-19__)
7. Benjamin (1885-1922)

Virginia Gholson Kittredge was the half aunt of Edwin Gholson.

WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON, JR.

First Lieutenant, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 16, 1862. Captain, July 24, 1862; killed at Hartsville, Tenn. December 7, 1862. The son of William Yates Gholson and Elvira Wright Gholson, brother of Virginia Kittredge and half-brother of Samuel Creed Gholson and Anne Gholson Glasgow.

William Yates Gholson, Jr. was born at Pontotoc, a small town in the northern part of Mississippi, March 11, 1842. When he was three years of age, his father moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. He entered Harvard in March 1858, at the commencement of the second term of the freshman class. He was a member of the Oneida Boat Club, The Institute of 1770, The Hasty Pudding Club, and two secret societies. In the summer of 1861, he went to Washington to seek an entrance into West Point, but was prevented by the failure of Congress to pass a bill enlarging that academy. From this time, until July, 1862, he spent the time at his home in Avondale, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, studying law. In July, came the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers, but the West showed no response. He obtained permission of the Governor to raise a regiment of Germans, and opened the first recruiting office in Cincinnati under the new call. During the course of the ensuing six weeks, his regiment — The One Hundred and Sixth Ohio — was enrolled and organized. He had been promised the adjutancy, but yielding it to a German, he was made Lieutenant, July 16, and on the 24th, Senior Captain.

On September 3rd, The One Hundred and Sixth, badly armed and imperfectly equipped and disciplined, was ordered to Kentucky. On September 13, they were stationed at Tunnel Batteries, Ky., near Cincinnati; on the 23rd, they went to Louisville, and by forced march from there to Bowling Green. The regiment was then under the command of Col. J. K. Scott, Acting Brigadier General. On October 26, Gholson was made Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, acting as Assistant Adjutant General. From there, the brigade advanced to Hartsville, Tenn., Col. Scott departing, and Col. Moore resuming command.

Owing to some lack of capacity or precaution, the brigade was surprised by a slightly superior force of cavalry and infantry under John Morgan, at daylight, Sunday morning, December 7. Captain Gholson was first on the left where The One Hundred and Sixth was posted. When it broke, he hurried over to The One Hundred and Fourth, Illinois, on the right. Here, gallantly leading this regiment, which seems alone to have fought bravely, he fell from his horse — killed instantly, a

minnie ball entering just above the heart and glancing downward, directly through it, swift and fatal. There were two other wounds, one a graze on the left side of his head, concealed by his hair, and the other, a buckshot wound over the left eye at the extreme upper edge of the forehead, also concealed. His body was stripped of cap, boots, and overcoat, sword and revolver, but was sent home safely, arriving December 11, and was interred at Spring Grove on the following day.

A classmate, writing of him, said:

“He was tall for his years, of handsome figure, and finely cut features, and the beauty of his clear complexion, blue eyes and Saxon hair will not quickly fade from the memory of friend and classmate. His morals were pure and his language chaste. Free from vice, he was wont to confront himself daily in the diary which he kept, and in which, he recorded his careful criticism of himself, his plans, his hopes, his successes and his disappointments.”

There is a packet of letters (tied with a blue ribbon) which were exchanged between the young Captain and his mother, while he was in the army. In these, he asked his mother to find him a young lady, who upon his return, he might marry. Alas! this was never to be. It can easily be imagined how tenderly these letters were treasured, and how deeply this young man was mourned by mother, father, and sister.

For a time, there was a strain between William Yates Gholson and his son, Samuel Creed in the Confederate Army, not unusual, but nonetheless tragic, brother against brother in this cruel war between the states. Time obliterated this feeling, as may be instanced by these two letters.

The first from William Yates Gholson to his son, Dr. S. C. Gholson:

Cincinnati 16 Nov. 1869

My dear Son

I was sick when I got your letter, & have been ever since — most of the time kept home. I have given up my office in the City, and shall be compelled to give up every thing, like the regular practice of the law. Indeed, I feel doubtful whether I can personally wind up my unfinished business. My health since last spring has failed. I have been troubled with rheumatism, hardly able to get about — I take cold without provocation, which greatly aggravates my other ailments. Several times last week I thought

I should die five severe fits of coughing. This week I am better of that. If by care & staying in when the weather is bad I can get through the coming winter & spring I may get better again.

I doubt whether you will find horticulture profitable — I have signally failed. You have probably made a good investment, but if you undertake to cultivate land found unfit I think you will fail.

I will endeavor however to send you the lists as soon as I can obtain them. Having given no attention to the matter for four or five years I am not now posted in the “best varieties” of peaches, or varieties of any kind of fruit. The views on this subject I know are constantly changing.

I will write to you again in a short time & give you the best information I can.

All except myself are well. Virginia has another child a son — They call him William G.

Give my love to your wife and children.

Yours affectionately,
W. Y. GHOLSON

The second letter is from Virginia Gholson Kittredge in Cincinnati to her half-brother, Samuel Creed Gholson in Holly Springs.

Edmont March 27th, 1871

My dear Brother

I am very sorry to have delayed answering your kind letter so long but I know you will excuse me when you learn that you have another nephew, little Edmund Yates, just five weeks old, and the dearest little baby I have ever had. Mother thinks he is exactly like our father and he is in consequence very dear to her. She seems much more cheerful and takes more interest in things since his birth. We named him Edmund for his father, and Yates for our brother, who was most frequently called by that name.

I am perfectly well now and am regaining my strength daily. I have been out to drive several times and went to the city on Sunday and dined with my friend Sallie Harbeson. Four little children, the oldest only four years old last Christmas are a great deal of care, but they are all

strong and well. Mother is with me, and I have an excellent nurse, so I get along very well.

Mother has gone over to her home in Avondale today, and taken my two little girls with her. She is there nearly every day now, as she is busy having her garden made and she is having the house put in order. We expect to move back there the first of May, and Mr. Kittredge will either sell or rent our present home. Mother has such a strong social attachment to the place in Avondale that she will never be so well contented anywhere else.

I hope you will make us a visit this Spring. Give my kindest regards to your wife, and I hope some day to make her acquaintance. Give my love to all your little children, and I hope you will write me very soon.

Very affectionately,

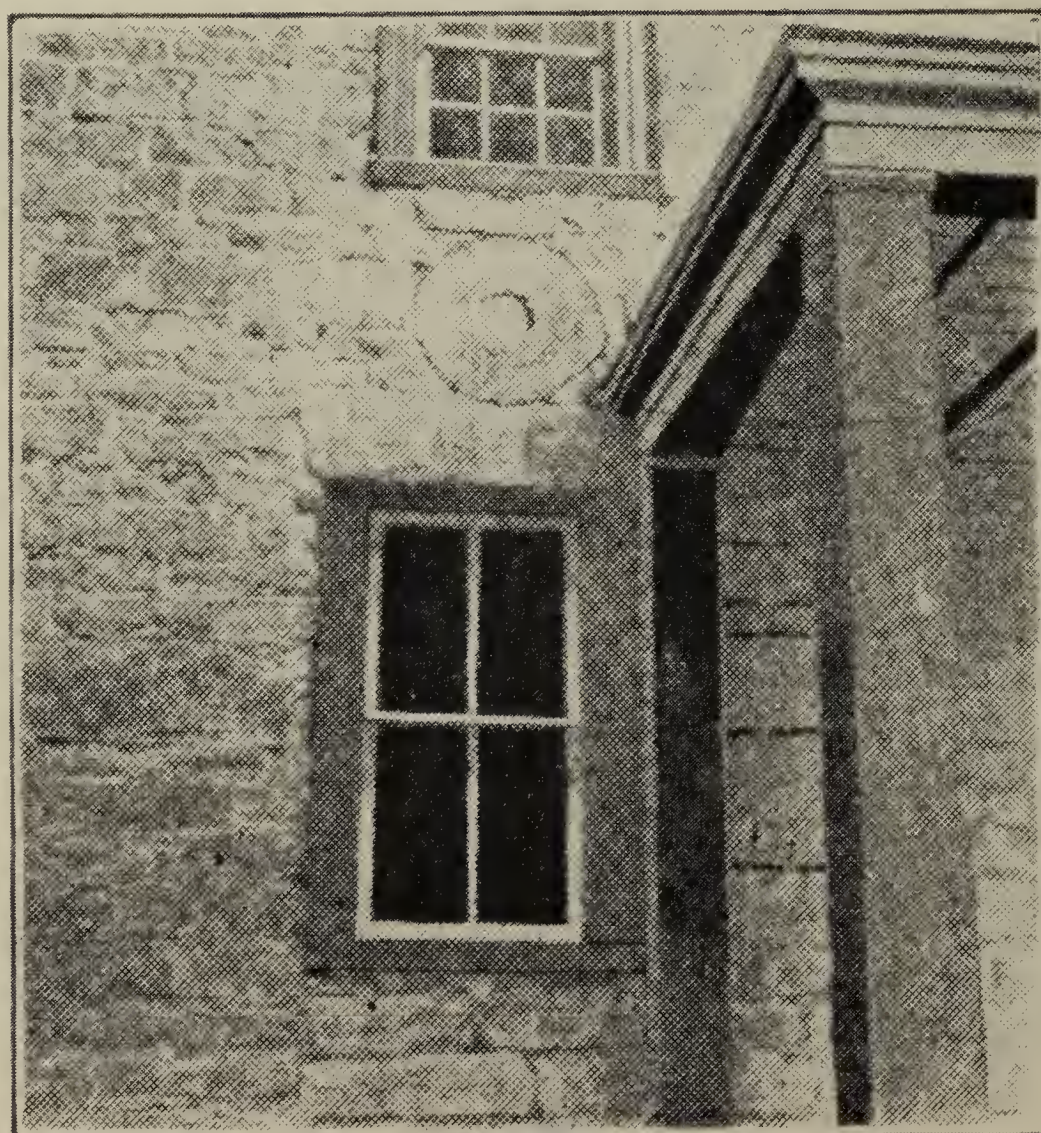
Your sister

VIRGINIA GHOLSON KITTREDGE

William Yates Gholson, Jr was the half-uncle of Edwin Gholson.



THE SAMUEL TAYLOR HOUSE
1790-1965



BLOCK WITH INSCRIPTION

1695771



SAMUEL TAYLOR III
1781-1853

SAMUEL TAYLOR

The will of Richard Taylor was probated in 1679 in Norfolk County, Va. In the will is mentioned his wife, Margaret, and four children: John, Margaret, Richard, and Susan. Scarcely three months later in the same will book is probated the will of Margaret (Hodges) Taylor, wife of Richard Taylor. Mentioned are the four children and in addition, "My son Thomas." It is evident this fifth child was born after his father's death and was soon to be orphaned.

Thomas became owner of many acres of land as shown by the disposition of his estate through his will probated in 1746. His widow, mentioned as Mary, and eleven children were the beneficiaries, seven sons and four daughters. The records of Goochland and Albemarle Counties show hundreds of acres were patented by the seven sons.

Richard, one of Thomas's sons, left most of his land to his son, Samuel, known in the family annals as Samuel Taylor, The Elder, of Cumberland County, Va. He was heir to some 18,000 acres. He married Sophia Creed. The name Creed thus enters into family records and is used to this day.

Deeds from Samuel Taylor, The Elder, to his sons, show them to be: Thomas, Richard, Joseph, John, Samuel The Younger, and Creed. Creed owned three hundred and twenty acres adjoining land owned by Drury Woodson. What could be more natural than his marrying his neighbor, the beautiful Sally Woodson, a descendant of the deGraffenreid family. Creed was to conduct the famous law school at Needham, his estate located at Farmville, Va., seventy miles from Richmond and he was to be known as Chancellor Creed Taylor.

Samuel was Captain in the Navy during the Revolution. In the book, *Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War* by Joseph McAllister, is an entry: "Samuel Taylor was Second Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, sworn into office August 26, 1777." During his service he was evidently promoted to a Captaincy as he went through the remainder of his life using that title. It is handed down in his family that he opposed the pension system, contending that no man should barter his patriotism for money when not in active military service.

IN KENTUCKY

The first date of record showing Samuel Taylor, The Younger, (henceforth, in this history, to be known as Samuel Taylor) in Kentucky, was in 1779, five years after James

Harrod first laid off the town, Harrodsburg. Many surveys recorded in the archives of Lincoln County, Ky., are signed "Samuel Taylor, Ast. S." and John Taylor was given as chain carrier. Chains were used as the medium of measurement in those days.

In the book, *Old Kentucky Deeds and Entries*, there are records of seven land grants for Samuel Taylor, which took in 6,150 acres in the following sections: Rockcastle, Hazel Patch, Forks of Rock Castle, Beach Fork, and two tracts of 950 acres each on Shawnee Run. Recalling Samuel came to Kentucky the latter part of 1779, it is interesting to note his first land entry of 500 acres was June 27, 1780. The few months intervening from the time of his arrival later in 1779 to the spring of 1780 were doubtless spent in getting acquainted with the new land and locating sections not already covered by settlers' claims. It is more than probable his headquarters were at Fort Harrod.

On none of this vast acreage that he pre-empted did he build his home, but on 600 acres adjoining his Shawnee Run grant, which he bought in 1781 about two years before he moved his family from Virginia.

Some five miles north of Harrodsburg is an old stone house, if not the oldest in Kentucky, it is certainly among the oldest now standing (1965). No history of Captain Samuel Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth (Hughes), is complete without the story of their homestead. It was erected on the six hundred acres bought from Colonel Stephen Trigg for which he gave three slaves. Above the front doorway, a large round dressed stone was embedded in the wall. At the top of the stone was carved the master's initials, "S. T." and at the bottom the date, "1790." Carved around the stone in a circular manner was the motto, "Look to your Laws rather than to your Progenitors for your Inheritance." Whether this was a quotation or an original sentence is not known.

As the house originally stood, it was two and a half stories high, square in shape with the mottoed entrance door in the center with a window on either side, and three windows upstairs. Huge stone chimneys flanked each end of the building. Later owners in 1831 built a brick addition and changed the front door into a window. The walls are nearly a yard thick. The entire woodwork was hand-carved, the upper corners of the doors and windows had a five-petaled flower set in a plain square. All the door facings were hand reeded.

Beneath part of the house was a large kitchen basement

with a huge fireplace, at least five feet across. Food was conveyed to the dining room above by means of a large wooden tray swung on ropes, drawn by means of a pulley through a trap door in the floor of the dining room where it could be lifted onto the table. From the kitchen there was a walled tunnel built of stone and covered with sod that led to the spring house, built of logs, a short distance away. Through this tunnel water could be brought to the house without exposing the slaves to Indian arrows.

The family burying ground was in the old orchard. Nearly all the graves were marked by stones, but few, if any, had any inscriptions.

In 1786, the Virginia Assembly granted a charter for the establishment of the town of Harrodsburg. Samuel Taylor was named as one of the town's first Trustees. There are many records of his activities in the new town.

It would be a natural thing for Samuel, highly educated as he was for that period of the colonies, to be interested in developing education in the settlement he had elected to make his home. As a mark of his education and intelligence, his name heads the list of Trustees when the Kentucky Legislature created an academy in Harrodsburg.

Captain Taylor was opposed to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia. However, he was won over and became active in drawing up the constitution for Kentucky, to be admitted to the Union as a separate Commonwealth. He served in the Kentucky Legislature for three terms.

A contemporary has described him as, "A man of great firmness of character, a decided politician, a warm friend and equally bitter enemy, a clever gentleman, kind and courteous."

His death occurred in 1812 but where is uncertain, as he had sold the old stone house to his son-in-law, Mr. Glover, and the place of his burial is also unknown.

Captain Taylor's will, written by himself, gives evidence of a trained mind, powers of reasoning and business ability. It is interesting, his attitude to his slaves as his forebearers were slave owners for generations. His will and desire was that at his wife's death, they would be freed and provided for.

When Samuel Taylor, Jr., was sixteen, his father permitted him to walk to Virginia to enter the Needham Law School of which his uncle Creed Taylor was owner and Chancellor. This journey took the young man many weary miles through dangers and hardships, mishaps, sickness in the wilderness, marauding Indians, in order to secure a higher education

than opportunity offered at home. He became a successful lawyer in Richmond, Va., who married first Martha Woodson and became the father of Martha Anne Jane who married William Yates Gholson, and thus the grandfather of Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson. Records in Mercy County, Ky., show Samuel deeded all his inheritance from his father to his mother, "for her use and benefit during her life and to dispose of as she likes."

His second marriage was to Emily Fowler.

It is gratifying to learn the "Old Stone House" has been purchased by James L. Cogar, the curator of Shaker Town at Pleasant Hill, Ky. Therefore, it is assured the restoration will be authentic and in the best of taste.

Samuel Taylor, Jr., and Martha (Woodson) Taylor were the great grand-parents of Edwin Gholson and he was the great-great grandson of Captain Samuel Taylor who built the house.



CHANCELLOR CREED TAYLOR
1766-1836



MRS. CREED TAYLOR
1775-1854

CREED TAYLOR

Creed Taylor (born 1766, died January 17, 1836), judge, law-teacher, was the son of Samuel and Sophia Covington Taylor. As a lad, he supplemented meager educational opportunities by services in the Clerk's Office of Cumberland County, Va., first under Col. George Carrington, Jr., a well-informed lawyer, and later, under Miller Woodson, a man of local prominence, allied by marriage to the large body of descendants of Baron Christopher de Graffenried, landgrave of North Carolina. Taylor subsequently married Woodson's daughter, Sally, who has come down in Virginia annals as a *grande dame* of her day.

Leaving the Clerk's Office, Taylor entered upon the practice of law and soon attained a position of importance, with a high reputation as an advocate. From "Needham," his estate in Cumberland County, named for his wife's English ancestors, he conducted an extensive correspondence, some of which survives. It presents an interesting view of the life of a gentleman of the time. Letters to prominent men on public questions alternate with exchanges of neighborhood amenities. With the Randolphs of Bizarre, especially, Taylor maintained a lifelong intimacy, and he sponsored the entrance into public life of John Randolph of Roanoke.

Public employments were numerous and varied. In 1788, he served in the House of Delegates, and from 1798 to 1805 in the State Senate, being Speaker of that body in his last two terms. He represented Virginia on Commissions to settle the Kentucky and Tennessee boundaries. On November 2, 1805, he was named a judge of the General Court, and on June 14, 1806, was appointed chancellor of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

He participated in many other activities, such as the establishment of the town of Farmville, plans for a canal connecting the waters of the Roanoke and Appomattox Rivers, and the report of the Commission (mainly written by Jefferson) on the University of Virginia, which is one of the great documents in American educational history. In 1822, reviving a plan, first considered in 1810, he established at "Needham" a law school at which many of Virginia's lawyers received their training. This law school antedated the University of Virginia by several years. The influence of the apprentice training was not spent, procedural questions were emphasized, and the aim of the school was to produce practitioners, rather than legal scholars.

Throughout his earlier life, Taylor was interested in and active in politics. A leading figure in the Anti-Federalist movement of 1800, he was nominated as a Presidential Elector; and on the adoption of the state-wide system for choosing electors, he presided over the election held in Richmond for the purpose of organizing the State. An old Republican of the school of Randolph and John Taylor of Carolina, he supported Monroe against Madison in 1808. But, gradually, doubtlessly influenced by the demands of his judicial position, he seems to have withdrawn from the political scene. His later years were troubled by financial cares and declining health.

A discriminating editorial at the time of his death described Taylor's public services as "less splendid than useful; senator, maritus, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, recti pervicax, constans adversus metus."

In Wm. Cabell Bruce's *Life of John Randolph of Roanoke*, 1922, we read:

"The old Courthouse of Lynchburg was associated with many pleasing memories of the past, in those good old days of 1819 when Chancellor Taylor held there his courts in the months of May and October. The members of the bar from all the surrounding counties then convened in Lynchburg, and when relieved from the cares of business, they formed a most brilliant and refined social circle.

"Judge Creed Taylor was truly a gentleman of the old school, with a most aristocratic manner and bearing. His dress even in those days was singular, consisting of short breeches, long stockings fastened at the knee with large buckles, and his silvery hair was combed from his forehead and confined in a queue at the back of his head. His legal ability and reputation are too well established to need here eulogy, even were the ability possessed of so doing. But a more elegant gentleman in society, or at a dinner table, could not be found, his courtesy extending from his hostess to her youngest boy, whose health he would insist on drinking, as the little fellow ran through the dining room — and there was a peculiar grace in all his actions. His manners at the time were bland and courteous. In after years, his health declined; he suffered from chronic gastritis; his eye lost its brightness, his form, its roundness; and becoming exceedingly irritable and fretful, it was

only by laying a powerful restraint upon himself, and feigning politeness, that he could be brought to conduct himself with common civility towards the members of the bar.

“During his last visit to Lynchburg, on adjourning his court for the day, he appointed the hour of twelve on the following day, as the time for again assembling. Becoming restless though, before the hour of eleven, he caused the courthouse bell to be rung long and loudly. In great haste, the lawyers came pouring in from all directions to meet his ireful glance. He first accosted the late Peachy Gilmer, reproaching him in an angry voice for being so dilatory, whereupon, Mr. Gilmer remarking to him, that it yet wanted three quarters of an hour to the appointed time, the Chancellor, losing all command of himself, exclaimed in a passionate voice, ‘Gentlemen, I will have you in the future to know that when I take *my* seat on the bench, it is twelve o’clock.’ This reply, so worthy, to have been made by a native of the Emerald Isle, instead of a Virginian, naturally leads us to think of the Irish bar during the time of Curran, Grattan, and Barrington; and it is doubtful whether the bar of that country surpassed in talent that of Upper Virginia at the time of which we write.”
(*From SKETCHES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF LYNCHBURG, by the Oldest Inhabitant [Anon.] Page 56.*)

“Portions of two old newspapers lie on the table; and a record of the past do they contain! One was printed about thirty-three years since, and amongst other articles, it contains Chancellor Taylor’s high-bred advertisement of his law school, forcibly bringing before us his old fashioned manner and polished address.” *The papers referred to were copies of THE VIRGINIAN. (Extract from same book, Page 92. Written during the winter of 1857.)*

Samuel Creed Gholson, Creed Taylor’s great nephew, gives the following description of the Chancellor:

“Creed Taylor was a most aristocratic old fellow. He wore silk stockings and pumps, knee britches, ruffles on bosom and wrist bands, a long cue, tied with a black ribbon. He died of paralysis when I

was about nine years old. He and John Randolph were great friends."

Sally Woodson Taylor, Chancellor Creed Taylor's wife, according to tradition, was of a somewhat high-strung and nervous temperament, but of the most generous, hospitable disposition. A woman of proud and stately bearing, she continued, long after the advent of modern fashions, to make her visits in her great swinging morocco coach, high with numerous steps to let down, and a footman standing behind. The portraits of the Chancellor and his lady by St. Memin, for many years, hung in the drawing room of Ellen Glasgow, the well-known novelist in Richmond, Va. It was Mrs. Taylor's fondness for reading "The Mysteries of Udolpho" in bed, to which Miss Glasgow has attributed one of her characters. Mrs. Taylor lived to an advanced age, dying about the year 1861.

"Needham," the home of the Creed Taylors, was a sanctuary and haven for their kinfolk. Samuel Creed Gholson and Anne Jane Gholson (Glasgow), children of Anne Jane and William Yates Gholson, were born there, as their mother was an adopted daughter. Having no children of their own, they lavished their love upon these children when their mother died, and their father went to Mississippi.

In 1831, Chancellor Creed Taylor, then owner of a large plantation, "Flat Lick," "Needham," and property in Manchester, Va., made a will, in which he desired his estate to be divided among his adopted children, after the death of Mrs. Creed Taylor. Samuel Creed Gholson, and his "little sister," Anne Jane, would receive their mother's share. In 1917, "Needham" was still in the possession of the Taylor family.

Chancellor and Mrs. Creed Taylor were the great-great uncle and aunt of Edwin Gholson.

THE YATES FAMILY

The name of Yates has been worthily represented in Church and State from the earliest period of the settlement of Virginia.

The first appearance of the name in Virginia is in a grant of land in Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, where John Yates and Johanna Yates, presumably husband and wife, in 1687 signed it. This is referred to, only as evidence of the early date of the name in Virginia.

William and Katherine Yates were living in Shockerly, England in 1656. He died in 1697, and she in 1706. They had ten children, but it is only the last two, Robert, born in 1673, and Bartholomew, born in 1676, who have left their mark.

ROBERT YATES studied for the ministry in England, prior to coming to the Virginia Plantations in 1699. He was Rector of Christ Church, Middlesex County, and he continued in this position until 1704, when owing to ill health, he returned to England. Such was the esteem, in which he was held by his vestry, that they continued his salary for some time, in hopes of his return. This, he was unable to do.

THE REVEREND BARTHOLOMEW YATES, born in 1676, was ordained and licensed for Virginia by the Lord Bishop of London in 1700. He had resolved, after his brother's return to England, to take the latter's place as Rector of Christ Church in Middlesex County, Va. His salary was 16,000 pounds of tobacco, a house and glebe, which he occupied, but no other "cure." In 1704, he married Sarah Mickelborough and had six children. After eighteen years of faithful service, the Parish of North Hampton, Va., a more desirable one, attempted to obtain his services. The Vestry of Middlesex, however, raised his salary to 20,000 pounds of tobacco and enlarged and improved his house. He continued their minister for thirty-one years until 1734. From 1729 to 1734, he was Professor of Divinity at William and Mary College. There were six children in this family. Three of the sons became rectors of Virginia parishes, and one daughter married a minister. Robert and Bartholomew were educated at Oxford, England, and were ordained by the Lord Bishop of London.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM YATES, born in 1720, was probably educated at William and Mary College — his father having been Professor of Divinity there. His two older brothers were educated at Oxford, but his name does not appear among the graduates of that period. He was ordained

by the Lord Bishop of London in 1745, and in the same year, became Rector of Abbington Parish, Gloucester County, Va. Later, he succeeded the Reverend Thomas Dawson as Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, and as fifth President of William and Mary College in 1761. He continued to hold this position until his death in 1764. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Randolph, and granddaughter of William Randolph of Turkey Island. Elizabeth is said to have survived her husband and married Theodorick Bland, and moved with her Yates children to "South Side," Va.

COLONEL WILLIAM YATES, son of the Reverend William and Elizabeth (Randolph) Yates, born 17—, was a student at William and Mary College in 1764, and was a member of the Williamsburg, Va., Lodge of Masons, 1773-75. He was Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Master General of the Continental Army. He married first, Ann Isham Poythris, in 1777. She died in 1784 at the age of twenty-four. To them, were born two sons, William and Benjamin. In 1785, he married secondly, Elizabeth Booth, daughter of George and Anne (Cryer) Booth. To them, was born one daughter, Anne, in 1788.

Colonel Yates died in 1789, on his plantation, "Grampian Hills," near Petersburg, Va. This plantation was inherited by his son, Benjamin. The buildings on it were completely destroyed by the Federal Troops during the War.

After Colonel Yates' death, his wife, Elizabeth, married Miles Cary. It was at the Cary home that Anne Yates was married to Thomas Gholson, Jr., of Gholsonville, Brunswick County, Va., in 1806.

The following letter and copy of the grant is self-explanatory.

"Sept. 18th, 1908"

"Edwin Gholson, Esq.
Cincinnati, O.

Your letter with ck. for \$5. — rec'd & I herewith enclose Original 'Land Office Military Warrant No. 6,234' (issued to Ann Gholson — & c.).

Early last century there were numerous Land Agents, Locators, Surveyors, & c. in Chillicothe, O. (over). They got the warrants from owners & located them for a portion of the acreage.

The Warrants, with their transfers were registered in the Office of 'The Surveyor,' Col. Richard C. Anderson,

and his successors. (You will find *his* writing on the front and back of this.)

Only the Survey & a proper Certificate from '*The Surveyor*' were necessary to secure a Patent. So, some Warrants were left in the Office. Some were held by the Locators, some were lost & some (with transfers on back) were sent to the Genl. Land Office at Washington, D. C., with the Surveys.

An uncle of mine was one of the later locaters and came into possession of the flats, Surveys & papers left by some of the earlier locaters, & filed them away in boxes. At his death years ago they came to me. Recently I have sorted them to dispose of them as best I can. This was among them.

Respectfully,
R. G. LEWIS,
#807 Conover Bldg.
Dayton, O."

LAND-OFFICE MILITARY WARRANT, No. 6234

To the Principal Surveyor of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for Ann Gholson, widow
SEAL and relict of Thomas Gholson,
deceased, one of the three only heirs
of William Yates, deceased, her

Heirs or Affigns, the quantity of Two hundred

Acres of Land, due in part, unto the said Ann Gholson
In consideration of, William Yates' services for
three years as a Lieutenant Colonel of the
Virginia Continental line.

agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received in the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the said Office, this ninth day, of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
200 Acres. *Signed: Wm. G. Pendleton Reg Line Off*

Ann (Yates) Gholson was the great-grandmother of Edwin Gholson, and William Yates his great, great-grandfather.

Land Office Military Warrant, No. 6234.

To the Principal Surveyor of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for *Ann Gholson widow and relict of Thomas Gholson, deceased, one of the three only heirs of William Yates, deceased, her*

Heirs or Assigns, the quantity of Two hundred

Acre of Land, *do in part* unto the said *Ann Gholson* *in consideration of William Yates* *services for three years as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Virginia Continental Line.*

agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received in the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this *Ninth* day, of *April*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and *eighteen*.

200. Acres.

Wm G. Pendleton Secy. L. Off.

LANDGRANT
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM YATES
1818

THE DEGRAFFENRIED FAMILY

The deGraffenried Family as a noble Swiss family is first found in "Graffenried," a village in the neighborhood of Bern in 1191, as followers of Berchtold V, Duke of Zaringen, who established the city of Bern as a stronghold against his enemies. Since then, there has been an unbroken line from Ulricious deGravinsried, then Cuno, Runo who died in 1272, Simon in 1312, Burkhard in 1377, Peter, Burkhard's son, in 1381, Nicklaus Old in 1466, and Johann who died in 1511.

Through succeeding generations, fortunes and lands were acquired by inheritance, marriage or acumen. The family flourished and became one of Switzerland's most venerated houses. From 1356 to 1678, no less than eighty-six deGraffenrieds were members of the House of Representatives. They held various titles, Honorable, Noble, Very Noble. They were governors and lords of principalities, ambassadors, accepting responsibilities, and deporting themselves creditably and with honor in peace and in war.

Niclus II, born in 1447, died in 1557, was the youngest son of Johann, who lived to the patriarchal age of one hundred and ten. His inclination was leading him into the priesthood, but when his two brothers died, he was in a state of indecision, fearing the name of deGraffenried would become extinct. He journeyed to Rome to consult the Pope, who pronounced him better fitted for the secular life. He took to this advice kindly, as he was five times married and had three sons and two daughters.

Peter, the youngest, survived his brothers and became the head of the house, (Shamvater) Lord of St. Typhon, Civron, Muhleren and Nederlaken, Landvogt of Romainmotier, and owned the Castle Holligen. Such vast holdings are indeed impressive. In 1557, he went to Ghent for the purpose of arbitration. He died in 1562.

Anton, second son of Peter, inherited a goodly portion of his father's holdings and titles. He was twice married and had six sons and six daughters. He died in 1611.

Abraham, eighth child of Anton, was born in 1603 and died in 1687. He was Baron and Lord of Worb. Three times married, he had six sons and four daughters.

Anton II, the fourth son of Christopher IV by his first marriage, was born in 1639 and died in 1730, in his ninety-second year. As did his father, he had many and varied titles of distinction, and was one of the first dignitaries of Switzer-

land. He was not the possessor of great wealth, and therefore, found it necessary to be saving and economical. He lived a somewhat retiring and uneventful life, never knowing what it was to be reckless or careless or to be imbued with much levity.

His son, Christopher V, the only son of his first marriage, born in 1661, was quite the opposite of his father. High strung, he was full of the spirit of adventure, brilliant, of charming personality, seeking new friends, and in matters pertaining to money, entirely irresponsible. During his entire life, misfortune went hand in hand with brilliance and achievement. His first blow was the death of his mother when he was seven. His stepmother sent him to boarding school where he endured seven years of bitter unhappiness. Then, young love was thwarted and a marriage opposed. About this time, Chavalier Waller, an Englishman, came to Switzerland, anxious to see the salt mines. Through this interest, he became acquainted with Governor Anton and, when visiting his home, was friendly with young Christopher. He was favorably impressed with the handsome and precocious young man and importuned Anton to send him to England. But, nothing came of these plans. Much against his will, Anton now allowed Christopher to start on his travels under the supervision of a theological student who was to have entire charge of the expenditures. Their destination was Heidelberg and there, he found an acceptable school and entered upon his studies, in which he took an unexpected interest. Being the son of a distinguished father and member of a well-known family, and himself an engaging personality, he was soon introduced at court where he became a favorite with the Elector, and particularly with the ladies. As a result, his life became more gay than studious. All of this was not to the liking of his father and news of his success in high society, a duel, and several indiscretions caused him to put an end to his son's sojourn in the gay university town. He traveled to Leyden in Holland and there studied industriously in law, mathematics, and history for two years.

About this time, Sir William Waller came again into the picture and sent an invitation to Christopher's father, beseeching him to send the young man to England. To this, Anton acceded, but without giving Christopher much money, being under the impression that sufficient funds would be advanced upon the presentation of a letter of introduction. The arrangement was for Christopher to become the assistant to the Duke of Carlyle who was to be Ambassador from Great Britain to Constantinople. Alas, arriving in London with very little money, able to speak four languages, but no English, he

found himself in a sad situation. Sir William was in Fleet for debts, and the Duke had already set sail for Constantinople. These were severe blows. However, he soon made important friends, the much-needed draft arrived from his father, and from then on, he led a life much to his desires, gay and eventful. He was finally presented to King Charles himself. He conducted himself with modesty and discretion and made many new friends. He even received a degree of "Master of Arts" from Cambridge University. Not long after this, he fell in love with an attractive young lady, the niece of the Duke of Buckingham, a lady with many excellent qualities, but without financial resources. To marry and live in the manner to which he had become accustomed, he needed money. He wrote his father requesting the remaining ten thousand pounds of the twenty, left him by his mother. The answer was a command to come home. How difficult it was to give up his life in England can be imagined. He received his traveling allowance in small sums as he progressed to Paris. His father had been misinformed as to his conduct in England, and relented when he heard the true version, becoming more generous, and allowing him to stop in Paris. He immediately entered into the gay, exciting life of Paris, as his success in London impressed his new friends. He was introduced to the Dauphin, received by Louis XIV, and became a favorite of the Court. Finally, after ten years of travel, study, and pleasure, he returned to Bern in 1683. Here, he received a somewhat cold reception. His grandmother found him a bride, Regina Tschaner, a descendant of an ancient family. Although not so rich, as might be desired, she was beautiful and charming. So fast were new members added to the family, that the young father often found it difficult to provide funds for their support. The union was richly rewarded by thirteen children. After occupying several positions of no great return and sustaining many disappointments, he was elected by a great majority to the Governorship of Yverton. This proved to be less lucrative than anticipated. Old debts, unlucky speculations, an endless string of guests, and sympathy with his debtors led to disaster. He became dissatisfied with conditions and was not in concord with the current religious unrest. There had been a company organized in Bern to colonize in America. Since there was no hope of relieving his distress in the Fatherland, he resolved to see if fortune would not be more favorable in England. He secretly began the journey, leaving to his father, whom he felt was financially able to care for them, his family and debts. He went to Holland where he made extensive investigations

about silvermines, agriculture, and the most advantageous means of settling in the New World.

In England, at this time, Queen Anne was giving grants and money to encourage settlements in Carolina. Hearing of this, Christopher hurried to England and organized a company to emigrate. He saw them on their way while he awaited the colony from Bern to accompany them on the next ship. Disaster met the first ship, due to rough seas, and it did not arrive in Virginia until thirteen weeks later. Many died and all were ill. Nursed by the kind Virginians, they were able to continue to Carolina to be met by misfortune one upon the other. The surveyor located them upon the most unhealthy and hottest piece of land, inhabited by Indians. Their misery and wretchedness were indescribable when Christopher arrived with his Bern people. Christopher and his company had had a favorable passage, were in good health, and well provided. To their dismay, they found the colonies in disorder. Governor Hyde and Colonel Cary were in disagreement, promises of help were not kept, starvation stalked the land, the Indians raided the new villages, and destroyed or stole the crops. Christopher dignified the Landgrave, and after the Governor, had first rank. He settled New Bern, destined to be one of the thriving towns "the Athens" of North Carolina. This was but a dream, never to be realized in the Landgrave's lifetime. He wrote in 1711, "If all the adverse and grievous things that happened to me in the New World should be told, it would make a big book." He tried mightily to aid the colonists, stem intrigue in high offices, make peace with the Indians, all to no avail. He went deeply into debt to provide food and other necessities for the colonists, for whom he felt deeply responsible. He left the New World dejected, a failure, and unhonored.

Because no ship captain could accept any person in debt as a passenger, except under a grave penalty, the Landgrave had to go by land through Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Jersey, and at last arrived in New York. There, he stayed ten days and embarked for England in a small sloop. After further reverses and disappointments in London, he, under an assumed name, finally reached Bern in 1713. No one thought of killing the fatted calf for him. He did not have the means to clear his name in court, and it was impossible to tell of his misfortunes by word of mouth, so he wrote his own history. This may be read in "The History of the deGraffenried Family, 1191 to 1925" by Thomas P. deGraffenried.

After a frugal and virtuous life, Anton died in 1730 and

Christopher V inherited a life estate in the Lordship of Worb. He soon felt the effects of his eventful life and in 1740, found it necessary that he be relieved of all care, so he transmitted the lordship to his son, Franz Ludwig. From this point on, he failed very fast, and after a sorrowful old age, the venerable Landgrave died in 1743 at the age of eighty-three. Without ceremony or pomp, he was laid to rest with his ancestors in the church of Worb.

Christopher VI, the eldest son of the Landgrave, Baron Christopher V, did not come to America with his father but settled there later. However, he did not return to Switzerland, but remained to look after the Landgrave's land which was mortgaged for eight hundred pounds. He was, therefore, the first deGraffenried to settle permanently in America. In 1717, he married at Charleston, South Carolina, Barbara Tempest, nee Needham, daughter of Sir Arthur Needham of Herfordshire, England. Young Christopher VI was left with practically nothing in the way of worldly goods. Subsequently, he became prosperous, acquitted himself with great honor, and owned much land. He lived in Prince Edward County, Va., and maintained a house in Williamsburg. He is said to have lived in style and had a host of friends, entertaining handsomely. He died in 1742, and his wife two years later.

Tschaner, the only son of Christopher VI, bore the distinction of being the first deGraffenried to be born in America. The date was 1722. Tschaner inherited land from his father and also purchased large holdings. He was intelligent, a planter, and a business man, and amassed a considerable fortune. He was well thought of in the community. He married his first wife, Mary (Baker), in 1742, by whom he had nine children. Through the years, he had three other wives and in all, twenty-three children.

The heritage of Worb should have fallen to Christopher VI of Virginia, born in Switzerland, the eldest son of Christopher V, the Landgrave, but he died, and there ensued a thirty year law suit by Tschaner, the only son of Christopher VI. The higher courts of law in Bern finally reversed a judgment of the lower court which had been in Tschaner's favor. The courts decided that no foreign-born heir could inherit the property in Switzerland, but that it should go to the descendants of Franz Ludwig, the Landgrave's half-brother.

Mary, eldest daughter of Tschaner and Mary (Baker) deGraffenried, was born in 1753. She married Miller Woodson of "Glebe Farm," Cumberland County, Va., a descendant of

John Woodson who came to Virginia as a surgeon with Sir John Harvey's expedition in 1624. The Woodsons had twelve children. The two daughters of interest in these notes are Sally, who married Chancellor Creed Taylor, and Martha, who married Samuel Taylor. After Miller Woodson's death in 1823, Mrs. Woodson lived with the Creed Taylors at "Needham," Cumberland County, Va., until she died, and there, Martha also resided before her marriage.

"Needham" was undoubtedly named after an ancestor, Sir Arthur Needham, or perhaps, an estate of his in England. The first "Needham" house was burned. This is corroborated by one of the Randolph letters found in Chancellor Taylor's secretary, speaking of "your new abode." The tradition is that the Taylor and Woodson Bibles were burned in the house. Thus much of historical interest was lost.

Martha, daughter of Mary (deGraffenried) and Miller Woodson, married Samuel Taylor in 1804. Samuel, born in 1781, moved with his family, during his boyhood, to Harrodsburg, Ky. There, his father built the first stone house in the state.

At sixteen, Samuel Taylor determined to study law, walked from Harrodsburg to the famous law school, conducted at "Needham" by his uncle, Chancellor Creed Taylor. Under the Chancellor's instruction, he speedily showed great aptitude for the law and went on to be a great success, enjoying a large practice in Richmond, after moving from Manchester, Va., in 1840. He is described as having stood six feet tall, weighing three hundred pounds, robust in body, as well as mind, taking delight in field sports. His physical vigor continued to the day of his death which occurred in 1853, when he was seventy-two years old.

It may readily be imagined that romance came early in the picturesque setting of beautiful "Needham" between Martha Ann Woodson, a noted beauty, the niece of Mrs. Creed Taylor and Samuel Taylor, the handsome nephew of the Chancellor, who fell in love and were married. Sad to relate, their happiness was short lived, as she died in 1809, after five years of marriage, leaving three small children. These children were adopted and brought up by the Chancellor and Mrs. Taylor. Alexander inherited "Glebe Farm" and later moved west. Virginia married Nathaniel Henry, a son of Patrick Henry. Martha Anne Jane, born in 1805, was a noted beauty as was her mother, and like her mother, married a handsome young man (by name, William Yates Gholson), who was studying law at "Needham." History repeated itself, as after

the death of Martha Anne Jane (Taylor) Gholson, William Yates Gholson left his two children, Samuel Creed and Anne Jane, to be adopted by the Chancellor Creed Taylor and departed for Mississippi. There, he married Elvira Wright.

Edwin Gholson was the great, great, great, great, great-grandson of the Landgrave.

A letter written to Chancellor Creed Taylor, "Needham," Cumberland Co., Va., by his nephew Samuel Taylor in regard to the marriage of his daughter Anne Jane to her first cousin James Taylor. She married William Yates Gholson.

My dear friend,

I have received your very friendly and affectionate invitation to eat my christmas dinner with you at Needham, and I assure you my dear friend that it would afford me very great pleasure to do so; but I am so engaged, that it will be absolutely out of my power to have this pleasure, and Emily cannot undertake the trip without me.

The interest which you will owe the Literary fund on the first day of January, shall be paid.

I was much surprised a few days ago at being told by James Taylor that he and Anne Jane are engaged to be married — I promptly told him that I could not give my consent; I have thought much upon the subject since; and do not believe that I ever can give my consent. It is surely highly improper that relations as near as James & Anne Jane should marry. But besides this James Family on the mother's side have been consumptive, and James himself has been much affected with a breast complaint, but more of this when we meet.

Emily and myself both wish very much that Aunt Taylor Ann Jane Creed & Samuel should all come down with you, indeed I do not know, how this matter in relation to Ann Jane & James can be settled, unless Aunt Taylor and Ann Jane should come down with you; unless the idea of their marrying should be at once abandoned, which I hope will be the case. I am extremely anxious that Samuel should come down, in order that something may be done to preserve his teeth; while he was here last summer, there was no dentist in Richmond; do bring him down, or let him come with James. I did not mention to James as an objection, that he was consumptive, but this objection weighs much with me, though far less than the other.

God bless you all. Adieu,

SAMUEL TAYLOR

CARUTHERS

WILLIAM CARUTHERS

B.

D.

M. Margaret McClug

B.

D.

MAJOR JAMES CARUTHERS

B. 1759

D. 1829

M. Hannah Paxton

B.

D.

SAMUEL OLIVER CARUTHERS, M.D.

B. Jan. 30, 1808

D. Aug. 6, 1862

M. Anndelusie Estemedora (known as Ann)

B. 1814

D. 1874

MARY HANNAH CARUTHERS

B. Sept. 1, 1855

D. Mar. 28, 1929

M. Samuel Creed Gholson, M.D.

B. Sept. 23, 1828

D. Mar. 5, 1910

MARY HANNAH CARUTHERS GHOLSON

Tracing the ancestors of Mary Hannah Caruthers Gholson, the wife of Samuel Creed Gholson, the only child of Dr. Samuel Oliver Caruthers and Ann E. (Backus) Caruthers, leads up many an ancestral line.

The first to bear the name of Caruthers, of whom there is any knowledge, was William, who in 1748, was living in Rockbridge, Va. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he probably came from Pennsylvania with the Paxtons, Houstons, McClungs, and others. The dates of his birth and marriage are unknown. In Rockbridge County, Va., records show that he purchased two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land. There, he and his wife, Margaret McClung (of whom history gives only their names) lived out their lives. To them were born two daughters and five sons.

The fifth son was Major James Caruthers, born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1759, died June 15, 1829, and was buried in the Lexington, Va., churchyard. He was Presiding Justice of Rockbridge County for more than thirty years, and Sheriff from 1802 to 1804, and again in 1821. He qualified as Major of the Eighth Regiment Virginia Militia, September, 1799. His home was near Lexington, and he was engaged in many business enterprises there. He married Hannah Paxton, daughter of John and Martha (Blair) Paxton of "Green Tree," Rockbridge County. In this family, there were six sons and two daughters. Four of the sons graduated from Washington College, Lexington, Va. This antedated Washington and Lee University.

Samuel Oliver Caruthers was the fifth son of James Caruthers, born January 30, 1801. He was a student in Washington College in 1821. He studied medicine and first engaged in the practice in Fincastle, Botetourt County, where he married Andelusia Estemedora (preferred to be known as Ann E.) Backus, daughter of George and Dorothy (Chappell) Backus. They moved to Holly Springs, Miss., in 1837. He was a prominent physician there to the date of his death, which occurred on August 6, 1862. His only child was Mary Hannah Caruthers, born in Fincastle, September 1, 1834, and consequently was only three years old when they moved to Holly Springs.

There, she married Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson, and they lived their lives through war, pestilence, and peace in that sleepy, old town, rearing eight children.

Andelusia (Backus) Caruthers and Samuel Oliver Caruthers were the grandparents of Edwin Gholson.

BACKUS

As Mary Hannah (Caruthers) Gholson's father's family has been followed, we will now turn to her mother's.

The early record of the large Backus family is somewhat obscure. William Backus, as early as 1637, was living in Saybrook, Conn. About 1659, he moved to Norwich, in the same state, and died soon after. He left three daughters and two sons. William, one of the sons, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Pratt of Saybrook. They lived in Norwich, and had six children. Joseph, a son (born 1667, died 1740), married Elizabeth Huntington. He was a leading man of the town, a Justice of the Peace, an office of much dignity, at that time. He was a Representative of Norwich in the Legislature of Connecticut. He opposed the "Saybrook Platform," and withdrew from the church at Norwich when it was accepted.

Ebenezer Backus (born 1712, died 1768), the son of Joseph, married Eunice Dyer and seems to have left little or no impression on his contemporaries, as the researcher can find no further data.

Ebenezer Backus Jr. married Elizabeth Fitch, the great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, the historian. Governor Bradford (born 1590, died 1657) came to New England on the Mayflower in 1620. On the death of John Carver, he was made Governor of Plymouth, an office he held for thirty years. Ebenezer Jr. and Elizabeth had a son, George, who was christened on April 23, 1790, at Christ Church, the first Episcopal church in Norwich, Conn. Soon thereafter, the family moved to Virginia.

Governor Bradford was the five times great-grandfather of Edwin Gholson.

George was a widower with two children, Julia and Richard, when in 1811, he married Dorothy Chappell (born 1797, died 1874). Dorothy was but thirteen at that time. As her name is romantic, and her age, fantastic, she stands out among the hum-drum recitation of other ancestors, as picturesque. It is feared that her life was not the one evoked by the mental picture of so charming a name. She must have been a busy housewife, rearing her own eight daughters to maturity, suffering the loss of her first born, a boy. George was the proprietor and owner of a summer hotel in Amelia Springs, Va. He died at Fincastle, Botetourt County, in 1829 at the age of forty-nine.

Ann E. Backus, the second child, was born in Amelia in 1814, and died in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1874. She was married in Fincastle in 1830 to Dr. Samuel Oliver Caruthers. Their only child was Mary Hannah Caruthers Gholson.

CHAPPELL

There has been an impression that the Chappell family was of French extraction. It was supposed that they were descended from the Huguenots, who came to this country to escape religious persecution. This is erroneous, as this immigration began in 1685, fully fifty years after the Chappells were known to be in Virginia. But, whence came the Chappells to England. In 1066, William the Conqueror crossed the English Channel and conquered England. A large proportion of the English people are descendants of those Norman invaders, and there is every possibility, that from the similarity of the English name of "Chappell" to the French name, "Chapelle," the English ancestors were among the followers of William the Conqueror.

The Chappells seem to have been an industrious, energetic, and frugal people, for at the time of their deaths, they left substantial estates.

Captain John Chappell of London, Commander of the Ship, "Speedwell," was the first of the name to set foot on American soil. There is no evidence that he ever settled in America. Nothing is known of the old skipper, except that he sailed from Southhampton, England, for the mouth of the James River, Va., and cleared on May 28, 1635. His vessel, however, has a place in history. In the history of the early settlement of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock in 1620, the following account is found:

"The Pilgrims sailed from Holland, the last of July, 1620, in the 'Speedwell' for Southhampton, England, where the 'Mayflower' was waiting. On August 5, both vessels sailed for America. Twice, the 'Speedwell' put back in leaky condition. Finally, the 'Mayflower' sailed alone on its memorable voyage."

Thomas Chappell (born 1612) is believed to be the son of the old captain, and has been referred to, as having sailed at the age of twenty-three for the Colony of Virginia on June 23, 1635. The first of the name to settle permanently in the country, Thomas settled at the mouth of the James River. He married a Miss Banister. They had three sons, Robert, Samuel, and Thomas, three names that have been transmitted from one generation to another. Of these, Samuel is supposed to be the ancestor of the Virginia branch of the family, and the father of two sons, Samuel and Thomas.

Thomas, of the fourth generation was born about 1665,

and was thirty years old when he lived in Charles City, Va., and became a large land owner, buying 1,400 acres. His home was there until around 1720.

The fifth generation was represented by three brothers, Thomas, Samuel, and Robert. They were sons of Thomas of the fourth generation. They were probably born in the 1690's, but removed across the James River to Prince George County about 1720.

Thomas was, until his death in 1740, a merchant, Indian trader in the city of Petersburg, Va., leaving a goodly estate to his children. He married Sarah Jones (born 1690, died 1761) in 1710, and there were born to them, six children. On his death, his widow married William Crawley. One child was born of this union, a son, whose name was William. They, her Chappell children, a group of Chappell kith and kin, and a number of Crawleys removed to Amelia County in 1745.

John Chappell, born about 1720, died in 1775. He was the son of Sarah and Thomas Chappell, and was twenty-six years old when he moved to Amelia County, Va., from Prince George County, Va. He was married to Prudence (maiden name unknown), who died in 1778, three years after the death of her husband. They had five sons and one daughter. John left a large estate in lands and negroes, much of which he inherited from his father. However, he and his twin brother were successful in their own right, their opportunities of training and education were superior to most men of that day.

Samuel Chappell, the youngest son of John and Prudence Chappell, was born in Amelia County, Va., in 1760, and was therefore, fifteen years old when his father died, April, 1775. In his father's will, a special legacy was bequeathed to be used for his education and maintenance until he became of age. He did not leave Amelia County with his brothers when they removed to Halifax, but continued to reside there until his death in _____. He married May 25, 1786, Martha Perkinson, also of Amelia County, by whom he had one child, Dorothy Chappell. Martha (Perkinson) Chappell married secondly Mr. Fuquier. By this second union, she had one child, Albert Fuquier, who removed to New Orleans and died there, leaving no issue. He left a legacy to Dorothy, his half-sister.

Dorothy Chappell, the only child of Samuel and Martha (Perkinson) Chappell was born in Amelia County in 1798. She married, at the age of thirteen (1811), George Backus, a descendant of the Connecticut family of that name, and son of Major Ebenezer Backus, Jr., of the Continental Army. He

owned and kept the "Amelia Springs," a summer resort of some note at that time, but about 1815, after the birth of their second child, he disposed of this property and removed to Fincastle, in Botetourt County, where they continued to reside until his death in 1829. His widow, Dorothy (Chappell) Backus, survived him many years, dying at Melrose, Va., in the summer of 1874, at the age of 75. The issue of this marriage was one son and eight daughters. The second child, Ann E., married Samuel Oliver Caruthers and they were the parents of Mary Hannah (Caruthers) Gholson, who married Dr. Samuel Creed Gholson.

Dorothy Chappell was the great-grandmother of Edwin Gholson.

